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# FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

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Selected news items primarily on  
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest  
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Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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POLITICAL

"REVOLUTIONARIES MUST HAVE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT" -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 5 Aug 60, p 5

The following are extracts of an unsigned editorial in source which was reprinted from the 5 August 1960, No 15 issue, of the semimonthly journal, Chieh-fang, organ of the Shanghai party committee. The editorial was also reprinted in the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao of 13 August 1960, with a note that some parts had been omitted. There appear to be no substantial differences in the two newspaper texts. The semimonthly referred to is not available in FDD.

CPYRGHT

Revolutionaries must have an enthusiasm for revolution.... We can improve our revolution only by raising the three red banners high and sustaining our enthusiasm from beginning to end. From whence does the revolutionary fervor of the revolutionary come? From one side, it is compulsion and from the other, self-aspiration. Those who are oppressed and despised but who remain silent and weak and do not think or try to change their condition have no revolutionary fervor and are not revolutionaries. Only those who are oppressed and despised but who are unwilling to be so treated, and filled with anger, attempt to change their condition, have revolutionary ardor....

People without spirit are weak-minded. Rich and powerful landlords and bourgeoisie do not deign to look at the workers, but we do not care. We have no respect for them and will not beg from or plead with them. We will throw out our chests and rely on ourselves to carry out the revolution and fight for the nation.... But, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the Chinese disregarded them /reactionaries of the preliberation period/ and, filled with anger, engaged in an arduous and bitter struggle. When they met with defeat, they learned the lessons of this experience and rose again to struggle....

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Recalling the time when the Communist Party began its revolution, it knew that the enemy's forces were powerful and its own weak. But what of it? Must one yield to the superior force of the enemy and let the masses of China be maltreated and oppressed? No!... When our nation was initially founded, imperialists and other reactionaries did not respect us.... But the Chinese people and Communists have spirit. We paid no attention to the blandishments and threats of the enemy. Filled with anger, we struggled bitterly and finally, they lost and we won....

Now China stands as one of the great socialist nations of the world. Politically, economically, and militarily, it is several times as strong as when the nation was founded. However, we are still mistreated. The US imperialists occupied our holy territory of Taiwan and are continuously invading our territorial waters and air space.... In a word, US imperialists and reactionaries in some nations refuse to let us progress to become rich and powerful. They dream of China retrogressing to the days when the Chinese lived like horses and cows, or, at least, of our revolution coming to a halt. They did not want us to accelerate our building of socialism and to prepare quickly for conditions to enter Communism. Would we not be filled with anger? Good! This anger is the motivation for us to strive to be powerful....

If China does not have this revolutionary spirit and does not strive to become powerful, then it is calling for maltreatment and retrogression and cannot advance a single step! Are we willing to be like this? No! Chairman Mao said, "The poor must think of change. They must do something. They must rebel." He added, "Those who come last take the top position."... Naturally, when we say that the last takes the top position, we do not mean that if we hold that top position, we would not let others take it. If so, we would not be Communists. We must strive for the last one to take the top position and hope that others who come last will take the top position. If others catch up with or surpass us, we must continue to strive again for the one behind to take the top position. Thus, by running after each other, socialism and Communism will continue to develop....

Workers in industry are faced with deficiencies in technology and equipment, thus forcing them to innovate. Overcoming their hesitancy, they dared to do and there was an upsurge of enthusiasm. Let us look at the Nua-feng Enamel Plant. Some old workers built an automatic kiln. They had no guidance or technical knowledge, but they said "if foreigners can do it, we can do it with our head and two hands." With this determination, they built a piece of equipment which increased production 2.6-fold at one tenth the cost of US-made products.

CPYRGHT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

The revolutionary fervor to seek power is the spirit of bitter struggle and self-regeneration. We began our revolution and national construction with bare hands. Therefore, we must use our two hands to begin a happy life in a new world. This is impossible without a bitter struggle. Always to rely on others will not make one strong.... Poverty forces us to seek power and to work intensively with a bitter struggle and self-rejuvenation....

If each area, field, office, and comrade in our country worked with a spirit of the bitter struggle and self-rejuvenation, then nothing is impossible. In 8 or 10 years, our nation will have a new look. Today, we must occupy all the bastions of modern and progressive science and technology and convert our entire national economy to a modernized technical base. There are many difficulties. If we do not have a spirit of bitter struggle and self-rejuvenation, are afraid to reach for higher goals, move ahead blindly, merely stretch out our hand for aid, and seek a quick and easy way, we have no future.

We must rely on ourselves.... By relying on the powerful forces of the party and the masses, we can do everything which is humanly possible; possibly, very quickly. There is nothing which we cannot do.... We must not be overcome by the achievements of Western capitalist nations.... The great eras when humankind can fully develop its creativeness are the eras of socialism and Communism. These eras are only just beginning!

In the final analysis, the revolutionary fervor to seek power is a manifestation of the firmness of the revolutionary spirit. In view of the objective principles of historical development, we Communists must be firm toward Communist ideology and, even more, struggle for Communism. Despite the oppression and mistreatment by our enemies and the remarks of those who do not realize what they are saying when they call us fools who do not know our weaknesses, we must achieve our revolutionary target since we have now recognized it.

During the revolutionary struggle, there will naturally be setbacks, even bloody sacrifices, but we will not be dispirited. We will be firm and unyielding and will continue with twists and turns, but no breaks. What is this? This is the firmness of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit to seek power. Without a firm revolutionary spirit, it is impossible to stir up emotions to seek power. Some people are satisfied to remain in a backward state; they do not know that it is bad to live in a backward state. They have no anger in them and have no desire to clamor for a change in their backward state or they think that they can still carry on and live under a backward state. These are retrogressive phenomena which show a lack of consciousness and revolutionary aspirations....

Nothing can be achieved by avoiding difficulties. We can advance smoothly only by removing the thorns and taking difficulties lightly with a determination to overcome all difficulties by a thousand stratagems.

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CPYRGHT

In general, the international situation is favorable. The east wind has overcome the west wind. The domestic situation is excellent with the continuation of the big leap forward. But imperialism still exists; the danger of its aggressiveness and warlike tendencies still exists. If we do not become angry and seek to become strong by building at a high speed and if we do not strive to equal advanced capitalist nations economically in the shortest possible time, we cannot assure the safety of our country....

The forces of the socialist camp with the Soviet Union at the head are becoming stronger continuously. They are the deterrents to imperialist aggression and the dependable assurances for the defense of world peace. China is a big nation among socialist nations; if it is aroused to seek power, this is to strengthen the socialist camp and, basically, to prevent imperialist aggression and defend world peace. Speaking of the present, the firmness of our revolutionary spirit is a manifestation of our feeling of hatred for the imperialist enemy, our determination to carry out socialism to the end, and our unlimited enthusiasm for building....

If we Communists and the broad masses have a revolutionary spirit which can be aroused to seek power, a revolutionary fervor and a determination to face all revolutionary and building matters, and are unwilling to accept imperialist aggression and poverty and backwardness but are willing to be aroused to work with the facts and both feet on the ground, then, even though there are obstacles across our path, we can still ride high on the wind and waves to promote socialism quickly on all fronts.

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CHINESE EMBASSY PUBLICATION BANNED -- Djakarta, Pos Indonesia, 9 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

Madjallah RRT (Review of the People's Republic of China), No 8, 20 April 1960, published in the Indonesian language and disseminated by the Communist Chinese embassy in Djakarta, was banned by the War Administrator for Surakarta Residency on 28 June 1960 because the contents were considered to disrupt public order. All persons in Surakarta Residency who have copies of this periodical were requested to turn them in to the military authorities in their particular localities.

ECONOMIC

TRAIN WITH AUTOMATIC CONTROLS TESTED -- Moscow, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 9 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

The ten-car train controlled by an electronic computer in the lead car has arrived in Moscow for testing on the Moscow-Klin section of the October Railroad System.

[Comment: This is another stage of the testing of an automatically controlled ER-1 electric train which was reported as being tested on the Riga-Sloka section of the Latvian Railroad System in June 1960. An electronic computer in the lead car is said to operate the train in accordance with a prerecorded tape. The computer selects the most advantageous operating regimes, starts and stops the train, and reacts to track signals. According to the 1 August 1960 issue of Railway Age, the US delegation of railroad officials, while inspecting facilities in the USSR in July and August 1960, was told that the train was "temporarily under repair."]

INCREASED SOVIET TRADE WITH AFRICA -- Moscow, Vneshnyaya Torgovlya, No 8, Aug 60, pp 44-45

CPYRGHT

The USSR registered spectacular gains in its trade with a number of African countries in 1959. Soviet imports in 1959 were substantial in the Ivory Coast (valued at 30.4 million rubles), the Republic of Guinea (6.8 million rubles), Rhodesia (114.2 million rubles), and Uganda (27.8 million rubles), countries with which the USSR had no trade in 1958. Soviet trade with Ghana increased from 10.7 million rubles worth in 1958 to 32.8 million in 1959 (of which 32.7 million were Soviet imports from Ghana); trade with Nigeria increased from 1.4 to 29.4 million rubles (all Soviet imports); and trade with the Sudan increased from one million (all Soviet exports) to 35.6 million rubles (Soviet exports, 15.8 million; and imports, 19.8 million). Trade with Cameroon increased from 26.1 to 33.9 million rubles.

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BUILDS HUGE TRANSFORMER STATION -- Berlin, Bauern-Echo, 11 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

The biggest and most advanced electric power transformer station in all Germany is being built at Ragow near Luebbenau. The transformer converts high voltage into 220- and 380-kilovolt current.

EXCHANGE RYE FOR OTHER GRAIN -- Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 12 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

"To meet the requirements for rye, all agricultural enterprises must exchange the rye reserved for their own use for some other grain," according to the directions issued by the 10 August session of the Czechoslovak government. The government asked for speedy fulfillment of its purchase plans, particularly for bread grains, and in this connection stressed the need for full deliveries of rye.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL

POLYTECHNIC COURSES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND LYCEUMS -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 6 Aug 60, p 5

CPYRGHT

Polytechnic courses will begin this year in 58 primary schools and 15 lyceums in Lower Silesia. The experiment will cover the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. A commission has been established in the Curatorium to supervise the organization of vacation courses for teachers, the preparation of equipment, and the schooling of instructors and to oversee the progress of the experiment. The children's occupations will vary from learning to sew and cook to metalworking and driving mechanized vehicles.

#### MILITARY

"APPROVES" APPOINTMENT OF NEW DEFENSE MINISTER -- Berlin, Die Volksarmee, 11 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

CPYRGHT

The GDR People's Chamber, during its 13th session, expressed full confidence in Generaloberst Heinz Hoffmann, who was appointed Minister of National Defense by the President of the Council of Ministers on 14 July 1960.

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SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL

LARGE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS -- Belgrade, Politika, 12 Aug 60, p 5

Results of the X-ray campaign for 1958, 1959, and 1960 in Serbia indicate that 2-3 percent of those examined had tuberculosis. If the situation is similar in the areas not yet examined, Serbia probably has over 200,000 persons with tuberculosis. Of the 361,000 persons X-rayed for tuberculosis in 1957, 9,500 cases were discovered, according to preliminary figures. Of this number, 70 percent were unknown to the health service. The largest percentage of cases was among those between the ages of 20 and 39. The most frequent cases were among those in communications, the crafts, education, and the catering services. Of about 30,000 students examined in 1957 (not included in the above figure), 405 had active cases of tuberculosis.

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